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JACOBY'S TYPES OF CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA)
FROM BURMA IN THE MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA
NATURALE "GIACOMO DORIA", GENOA

PART 3

The present article is the third part of my investigation of the numerous types described from Burma by Jacoby (1889 and 1892) and deposited in the Genoa Civic Museum of Natural History "G. Doria". In total 33 species have been studied and partly redescribed and illustrated; numerous taxonomic changes are given.

I am grateful to Director Dr. Roberto Poggi for the opportunity to study this interesting material under his care.

SAGRINAE

Sagra brevipes Jacoby, 1889 (**syn. nov.** of *S. femorata* (Drury))

I have studied a single specimen (holotype) from Tenasserim, Kawkareet, I-II.1887, and found that it is fully identical with *S. femorata* (Drury, 1773), a very variable species, widely distributed in South Asia.

MEGALOPODINAE

Colobaspis flavicornis (Jacoby, 1892) (**comb. nov.**)

Two syntypes (male and female) of *Temnaspis flavicornis* Jac. from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, were studied. I transfer this species to

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Colobaspis, because the prothorax has an obtuse tubercle on each side before hind angles.

Seven *Colobaspis* species with black elytra are known from Asia. They are *C. insignis* (Baly), *C. nigriceps* (Baly), *C. nigripennis* (Jacoby), *C. flavicornis* (Jacoby), *C. tricoloripes* Pic, *C. bidentatus* Pic and *C. omeiensis* Gressitt 1942. I have at my disposal 6 of these species, represented with series of specimens. Many of them differ only in color of underside and are nothing more than color variations. Below I propose a key for this group.

1(2) Antennae black. Hind femora with 1 preapical tooth. Length 10 mm. China: Szechuan. *C. omeiensis* Gressitt, 1942

2(1) Antennae fulvous.

3(4) Hind femora with 1 preapical tooth. Elytra at side margin much more finely and densely punctate than on dorsum. Widened antennal segments more or less triangular. Head fulvous or with black spot on each side near eye or these spots connected or vertex entirely black. Underside entirely red fulvous or metepisterna partly or entirely black. Elytra sometimes red or fulvous on extreme apex. Femora fulvous (hind femora mostly red), tibiae fulvous (anterior and mid tibiae often black), tarsi black, hind tarsi sometimes fulvous. Hind femora of male often with obtuse tubercle in middle of underside. Length 7-13 mm. North India, Nepal, Burma, Indochina, South China *C. nigriceps* (Baly, 1859: 207) (*C. insignis* (Baly, 1859: 208), **syn. nov.**; *C. nigripennis* (Jacoby, 1892), **syn. nov.**; *C. tricoloripes* Pic, 1927, **syn. nov.**; *C. bicoloriceps* Pic, 1922; *C. brunneipennis* Pic, 1926).

4(3) Hind femora with 2 preapical teeth. Elytra uniformly punctate. Widened antennal segments rhomboidal. Head, prothorax, underside and legs fulvous or red, all tarsi, anterior and mid tibiae black. Hind femora of male without tubercle beneath. Length 11-12.3 mm. Assam, Burma, North Vietnam (Hagiang), China: Sikiang. (*Temnaspis bidentata* Pic, 1922, **syn. nov.**) *C. flavicornis* (Jacoby, 1892)

CRIOCERINAE

Lema (s. str.) **dimidiatipennis** Jacoby, 1892

This is a very distinct species, which differs well from the similarly colored forms (*L. praeusta* F., *L. terminata* Lac., *L. chalybaeonotata* Clark) with entirely fulvous antennae, underside and legs as well as single sulcus of prothorax.

Jacoby had described apical half of elytra as black and repeated this later (Jacoby 1908). Both syntypes at my disposal, from Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887, have this part metallic blue or violaceous.

L. momeitensis Jacoby, 1908, also from Burma, has practically the same characters of the species in question except the form of vertex (2 highly raised tubercles). In *L. dimidiatipennis* Jac. the vertex is moderately convex, without longitudinal groove.

L. (s. str.) **mandibularis** Jacoby, 1892

The single specimen (holotype), from Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887, has mandibles in open position; because of this they seem enlarged; in reality they are of normal size (as in *L. lacertosa* Lac., for example). Jacoby did not indicate in the description that clypeus is also black.

Differs from similarly colored species with combination of black anterior part of head and fulvous underside, but morphologically is practically identical with *L. castanea* Jacoby, 1908 from North India.

Lema (s. str.) **obscuritarsis** Jacoby, 1892

Jacoby did not mention in his description that the extreme apical margin of elytra is fulvous. This species, of which I examined the holotype from Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887, is very near to *L. birmanica* Jacoby, 1892 and to *L. barbieri* Pic, 1949 and differs mostly in dark color of antennae, but I have not enough material for uniting this species with *L. birmanica* Jac.

CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

Melixanthus placidus Baly, 1877

This species was mentioned by Jacoby as *Cryptocephalus* sp. (Jacoby 1892: 130), from Bhamò, VIII.1885. Here firstly recorded for Burma, it was known from China and Indochina.

Cryptocephalus feae Jacoby, 1892 (**syn. nov.** of *C. nigriceps* Allard)

This species is a new synonym of *C. nigriceps* Allard, 1891 from Indochina, being identical in all characters, including aedeagus (fig. 1, from syntype of *C. feae* from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888).

Cryptocephalus flavicinctus Jacoby, 1892

The aedeagus of the single holotype from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, is shown on fig. 2. *C. pallidilabris* Pic, 1930 from Vietnam is a new synonym of this species.

CHLAMISINAE**Chlamisus feae** (Jacoby, 1892) (**comb. nov.**)

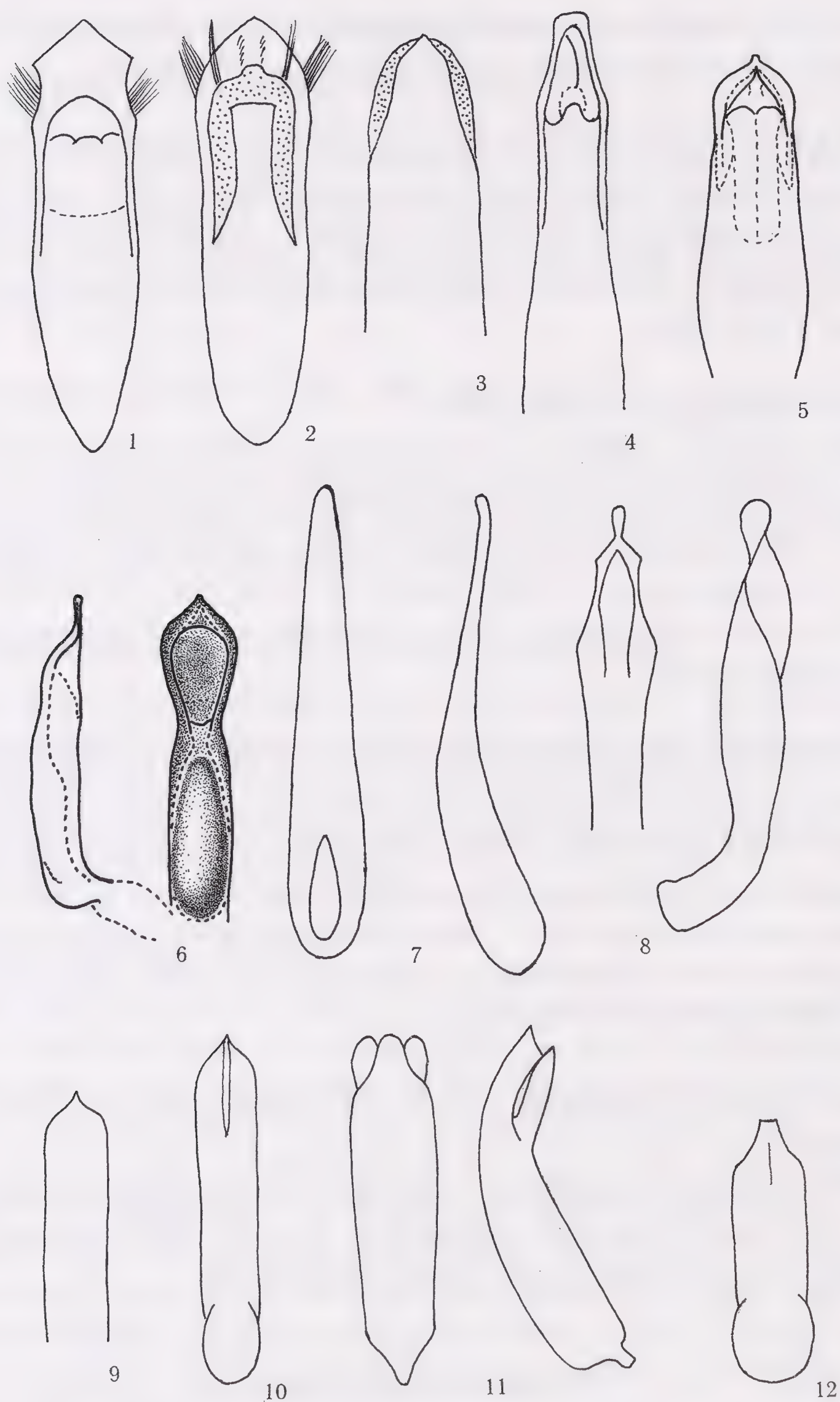
The single female (holotype), from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, described as *Chlamys*, is very near to *Ch. orientalis* Jacoby, 1895, having practically the same sculpture of upperside and pygidium and form of prosternum (triangular with long and thin apical process). It differs only in body more robust (elytra 1.2 times as long as wide instead of 1.4 times in *Ch. orientalis*) and all tubercles and convexities of upperside not black, often more pale than ground color. However I have not enough material to unite these two species.

EUMOLPINAE**Basilepta semipurpurea** (Jacoby, 1892)

This poorly known species (described as *Nodostoma semipurpureum*) differs in form of prothorax and punctures of elytra, entirely confused in outer part. Prothorax with side margin distinctly angulate just behind middle, its hind part straight, but anterior part undulate (fig. 13). The holotype, from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, is a female.

Basilepta violaceofasciata (Jacoby, 1892)

This species (described as *Nodostoma violaceofasciatum*) is very near to *B. quadrifasciata* Jacoby, 1908, which seems to be only a color form of *B. variabilis* Duvivier, 1892, but differs rather well in form of prothorax: lateral margin of *B. violaceofasciata* is distinctly angulate in basal quarter and sides behind angulation are almost parallel (fig. 14),



Figs. 1-12 - Aedeagus (d - dorsal, v - ventral, l - lateral) of: 1 - *Cryptocephalus feae*; 2 - *C. flavicinctus*; 3 - *Platycorynus birmanicus*; 4 - *Gonioctena chrysomeloides*; 5 - *C. subaenea*; 6 - *Cneorane feae*; 7 - *Mimastira polita*; 8 - *Trichomimastira hirsuta*; 9 - *Antiphula semifulva*; 10 - *Hyphaenia submetallica*; 11 - *Hyphasis unicolor*; 12 - *Sphaeroderma terminatum*.

while in *B. quadrifasciata* they are distinctly convergent (fig. 15). The holotype, from Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887, is a female.

Aoria fulvifrons Jacoby, 1892 (**syn. nov.** of *A. nigripes* (Baly))

This form is only a color variation of *A. nigripes* (Baly, 1860), having red head and more or less reddish anterior margin of prothorax and margins of elytra. I have examined two syntypes from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888.

Aoria semicostata Jacoby, 1892

The single holotype from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, is a female. It is very near to *A. nigripes* (Baly, 1860), but except entirely fulvous body it differs also with much more distinct elytral rows of punctures with interspaces more or less costate in basal part. Because of this I can not unite this species with *A. nigripes*, at least before studying additional material.

Rhyparida aterrima Jacoby, 1892 (**syn. nov.** of *Cleoporus variabilis* (Baly))

This species (of which I examined three syntypes from Bhamò, VI.1885 and Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888), with convex anterior margin of proepisterna and head with excavation near eye, is a typical *Cleoporus* and a new synonym of *C. variabilis* (Baly, 1874), being identical in all characters, including form of aedeagus (compared with specimens from Japan and Ussuri region).

Platycorynus birmanicus (Jacoby, 1892) (**syn. nov.** of *P. chalybaeus* (Marshall))

This species is practically identical with *P. chalybaeus* (Marshall, 1865), including structure of aedeagus (fig. 3). Two syntypes, male and female, come from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888.

CHRYSOMELINAE

Gonioctena chrysomeloides (Jacoby, 1889)

The single holotype from Bhamò, VII.1885, is a male; another specimen from Carin Chebà, V-XII. 1888, was collected 3 years later and was not mentioned by Jacoby. Aedeagus as in fig. 4.

GALERUCINAE

Sastra (Sastracella) fulvicornis Jacoby, 1892

Three syntypes at my disposal (from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888) are females. This species was proposed by Jacoby in 1899 as a type of subgenus *Sastracella*, which sometimes is now accepted as a good genus. In any case the genus *Sastra* and *Sastra*-like genera need special revision.

Aulacophora gestroi Jacoby, 1892 (**syn. nov.** of *A. cruenta* (F.))

This species is a new synonym of *A. cruenta* (Fabricius, 1792), widely distributed in Oriental region. I have studied 2 syntypes, male and female, from Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887; there are also syntypes in the Natural History Museum in London.

Taumacera fulvicollis (Jacoby 1892) (**comb. nov.**)

This species was described as *Cerophysa* Chevr., but this genus is now united with *Taumacera* Thunb. 2 syntypes, from Tikekee (Pegu), VI.1887, are male and female; the male is selected as lectotype.

The species in question is very distinct because of peculiar structure of antennae in male (fig. 16).

Cneorane feae Jacoby, 1892

All three examined syntypes of this species (from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888 and Carin Ghecù, V.1888) are females, but its position is quite clear in the genus, because the apex of elytron is emarginate and legs are black. Both these characters were known only for *C. rubyana* Maulik, 1936, which therefore is a new synonym of Jacoby's species. *C. rubyana* Mlk. is known as rather variable species with prothorax often darkened to almost black, but characters of male are very distinct: anterior tibiae angulately widened on apex, segment 1 of anterior tarsus strongly widened and short, almost round (fig. 18), apex of abdomen with brushes (fig. 19), aedeagus - fig. 6. This species is also widely distributed in Thailand.

Cneorane subaenea Jacoby, 1892

The holotype of this species, from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, is a female. Happily I have in my collection a series of specimens referable

to this species, including males. I give figures of male characters based on one specimen from Thailand (figs. 5, 17).

In Maulik's monograph (1936) this species was placed in a group with dull elytra and mentioned as having all legs black (all characters of *C. feae* Jac.), in reality it might be placed in this key near *C. braeti* Duv.

C. subaenea Jac. is very near to *C. crassicornis* Fairmaire, 1889. These species are divided in a key given below. *C. braeti* Duvivier, 1892 is very possibly a synonym of *C. crassicornis* Frm.

1(2) Elytra with distinct, but shallow postbasal depression, punctures dense and moderately large, interspaces not larger than punctures themselves. Male: antennal segments 8-10 more thick, segment 11 twice more narrow than 10; aedeagus not constricted in preapical third, with longitudinal groove on underside; segments 1 of fore and mid tarsi parallel-sided and more elongate. *C. crassicornis* Frm.

2(1) Elytra with deep postbasal depressions, punctures smaller, interspaces distinctly larger than punctures themselves; color mostly purple-violet with opal reflection. Male: antennal segments 8-10 less thickened, segment 11 about 1.5 times more narrow than 10; aedeagus constricted in preapical third, on underside without longitudinal groove, but with preapical impression; segments 1 of fore and mid tarsi more short, widened basally, more or less harp-like. *C. subaenea* Jac.

Mimastra polita Jacoby, 1889

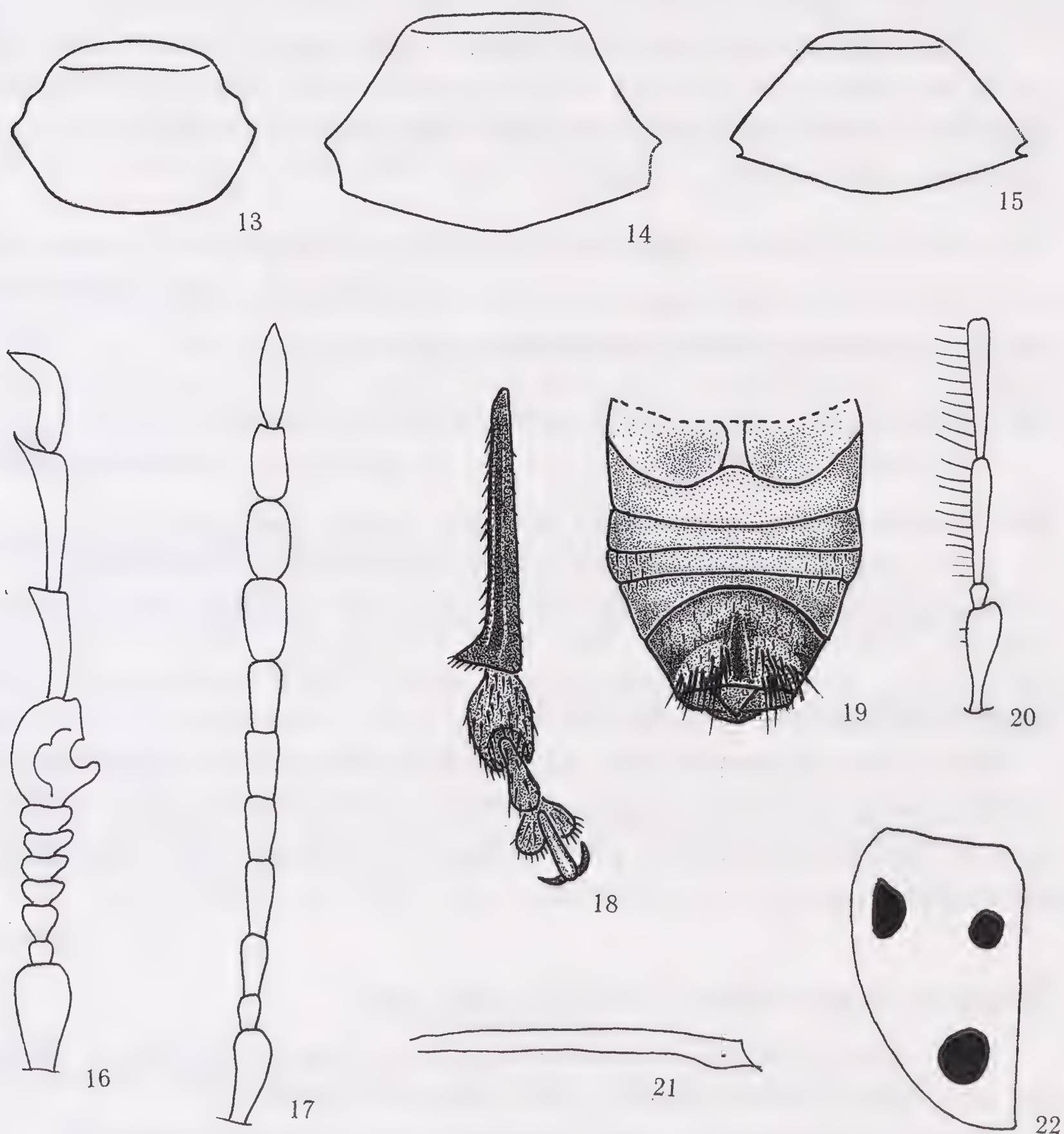
The two syntypes from Tenasserim, Thagatà, IV.1887, are male and female; the male is designated as lectotype. In male the antennae are missing and the segment 1 of anterior tarsus is not widened; aedeagus: see fig. 7; length 7.3 mm. The female has the third antennal segment 1.65 times as long as 2; length 7.7 mm. In both sexes the extreme apex of elytra is very narrowly black.

M. badia Kimoto, 1989 from Indochina is fully identical with this species, only a little smaller (5.3-6.8 mm). I accept it as a **new synonym** of *M. polita* Jac.

Trichomimastra hirsuta (Jacoby, 1892)

I have studied 3 syntypes from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888: one male is designated as lectotype. Aedeagus is shown on fig. 8.

Kimoto (1989) mentioned this species as extremely variable in color and united with it 3 other species described from China and



Figs. 13-15 - Prothorax of: 13 - *Basilepta semipurpurea*; 14 - *B. violaceofasciata*; 15 - *B. quadrifasciata*.

Figs. 16, 17. Antenna of male of: 16 - *Taumacera fulvicollis*; 17 - *Cneorane subaenea*.

Figs. 18, 19. *Cneorane feae*: 18 - anterior tibia and tarsus of male; 19 - abdomen of male.

Figs. 20, 21. *Hyphaenia submetallica*: 20 - antenna (segments 1-4); 21 - hind tibia.

Fig. 22. *Chilocoristes poggii*: pattern of elytron.

Indochina. However this opinion needs confirmation, because nobody studied aedeagus in these forms.

Antiphula semifulva Jacoby, 1892

Two syntypes from Teinzò, V.1886, are male and female taken in copula; the male is designated as lectotype; aedeagus: see fig. 9.

This poorly known genus resembles very small *Cneorane*, but has closed anterior coxal cavities and unusually broad, long and concave epipleurae. Now the genus includes 3 species, 2 of them were just described. They differ as follows:

- 1(2) Elytra dark green with fulvous margin. Thailand.
..... *A. discalis* L. Medvedev, 2000
- 2(1) Elytra fulvous with or without metallic sheen.
- 3(4) Elytra dull, finely punctate, evenly convex, with dense micro-sculpture. Thailand. *A. pallida* L. Medvedev, 2000
- 4(3) Elytra shining, with slight metallic sheen, distinctly punctate, not microsculptured, with basal convexity and feeble longitudinal fold. Burma. *A. semifulva* Jacoby, 1892

Strobiderus javanensis Jacoby, 1886

This species, indicated by Jacoby from Tenasserim (Kawkareet, II.1887), was omitted by MAULIK (1936) in his monograph. It differs from *S. nigripennis* Jacoby, 1900 in entirely fulvous body and larger size (6.5-7.5 mm).

Theopea elegantula var. **fulvorufa** nov.

Red fulvous, antennae black with 3 apical segments flavous, tibiae and tarsi black, elytra greenish blue. Length 5.5 mm.

H o l o t y p e (female): [Sumatra], Palembang, 1900, leg. J. Bouchard.
I take the occasion to describe this specimen of Genoa Museum also if does not belong to the materials collected by Fea in Burma.

This form differs from the typical *T. elegantula* Baly in having body red fulvous instead of black. It might be a new species, but I have no enough material, especially male, to decide this question.

Hyphaenia submetallica Jacoby, 1892

The holotype is unmaturred male from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, in rather bad conditions; only the first four segments of left antenna are present. Nevertheless it is a distinct species. Next its characters the following ones have to be mentioned additionally: head of male simple with concave clypeus, basal segments of antenna as in fig. 20, prothorax impunctate, but with dense microsculpture, elytra with microsculpture among punctures, hind tibia widened on apex (fig. 21), aedeagus as in fig. 10.

It resembles *H. nigricornis* Kimoto, 1989, but differs with simple head of male and quite other color.

Martinella flava (Jacoby, 1892) (**comb. nov.**)

This species, described as *Agelastica*, was transferred by Kimoto (1989) to *Calomicrus*, but has anterior border of prothorax unmarginated; because of this I have included it in a new genus *Martinella* (Medvedev, 2000). Both syntypes from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, are females.

Doryidella piceolimbata (Jacoby, 1892) (**comb. nov.**)

The holotype of this species, described as *Buphonida*, is female collected in Palon (Pegu), VIII-IX.1887. Jacoby described two species of *Buphonida* from Burma. One of them, *Buphonida pallida*, was selected by Laboissière as type species of its new genus *Doryidella*. *Buphonida piceolimbata* also belongs to *Doryidella* and differs from *D. pallida* with rather distinct transverse depression on prothorax, smaller size and color of elytra (which possibly are very variable).

D. minor Kimoto, 1989 is a new synonym of *D. piceolimbata* (Jacoby, 1892).

ALTICINAE**Hyphasis distincta** Jacoby, 1892 (**syn. nov.** of *H. indica* Baly)

The holotype of this species, from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, is a not quite matured female. Because of this the punctures of elytra seem to be rather strong. In reality they are practically of the same size and density as in *H. indica* Baly, 1879, with which it is identical in all characters. Length of holotype is 7.3 mm (not 8.75 mm, as was indicated by Maulik (1926) and later repeated by Scherer (1969). Jacoby did not compared his species with *H. indica* Baly.

Hyphasis unicolor Jacoby, 1889

The species was described by Jacoby in 1889 on specimens coming from Tenasserim, Thagatà, IV.1887, but the two specimens now in Genoa Museum, one of which with the original blue label used by Jacoby for his new species, are labelled "Carin Chebà, 900-1100 m., V-XII.1888", so that they should not belong to the typical series. Waiting for a solution of this problem I use the male "syntype" for the illustration of the aedeagus, as in fig. 11. In this species the elytra are very distinctly explanate, and width of explicate part is practically constant throughout its length. Upperside extremely finely punctate. Length of male 5.6 mm, of female 5.4 mm.

This species is not included in Scherer's monograph. I have in my collection a series of specimens from South Vietnam, which are fully identical with type specimens.

Hyphasis intermedia Jacoby, 1892

Both syntypes from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, are females. The species is not very clearly described; next its characters the following ones have to be mentioned additionally. Antennae blackish with 2 basal segments fulvous. Prothorax 1.45 times as wide as long (not "nearly three times" as given in original description), sparsely, but distinctly punctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, very distinctly punctate (punctures mostly subequal to interspaces), lateral margins very narrowly explanate. Length 4.2-4.3 mm (not 5 mm, as indicated everywhere).

This species seems to be near *H. discipennis* Jacoby 1903, which however has elytral margin distinctly explanate.

Sphaeroderma terminatum Jacoby, 1892

I have found a male syntype of this species in Frey collection (Basel), while other four syntypes from Carin Chebà, V-XII.1888, are in Genoa Museum. The aedeagus (fig. 12) has low, but sharp longitudinal ridge on underside before apex.

Chilocoristes poggi n. sp.

Fulvous, prothorax with 2 small black spots at base, each elytron with 3 rather large black spots (2, 1), free from suture and lateral margin; anterolateral spot subtriangular, other spots round (fig. 22).

Head shining, impunctate. Frontal tubercles small and flat, subquadrate. Antennae short, segment 1 elongate, 2-6 comparatively short and subequal in length, rather narrow; next segments distinctly widened, 7-10 as wide as long, 11 more elongate, with acute apex.

Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, anterior angles thickened and broadly rounded, pore on side margin absent, hind angles obtusely angulate, hind margin biemarginate, surface shining, very finely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long, with fine (but more large than on prothorax) and dense confused punctures, except 2 regular rows along explanate margin; humeral tubercle indistinct. Length 5.0 mm, width 4.2 mm.

Holotype (female): Burma, Bhamò, VI. 1886, leg. Fea, with Gorham's label "*Argopistes*".

The new species must be put near *Ch. thailandicus* L. Medvedev, 1998, but differs in having prothorax fulvous with small spots at base and anterior pore absent.

I dedicate this nice species to Dr. Roberto Poggi, Director of the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" in Genoa.

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ABSTRACT

Another set of 33 Jacoby's types of Chrysomelidae from Burma were studied and partly redescribed and illustrated. A new species of Alticinae (*Chilocoristes poggi*) is described; keys for *Colobaspis* with black elytra and for genus *Antiphula* are given. A new "variety" of *Theopea elegantula* from Sumatra is also described. The following taxonomical changes are proposed.

New synonymies:

- Sagra brevipes* Jac., 1889 = *S. femorata* Drury, 1773
Colobaspis insignis (Baly, 1859), *C. nigripennis* (Jac., 1892) and *C. tricoloripes* Pic, 1927 = *C. nigriceps* (Baly, 1859)
Temnaspis bidentata Pic, 1922 = *Colobaspis flavicornis* (Jac., 1892)
Cryptocephalus feae Jac., 1892 = *C. nigriceps* All., 1891
Cryptocephalus pallidilabris Pic, 1930 = *C. flavicinctus* Jac., 1892
Aoria fulvifrons Jac., 1892 = *A. nigripes* (Baly, 1860)
Rhyparida aterrima Jac., 1892 = *Cleoporus variabilis* (Baly, 1874)
Platycorynus birmanicus (Jac., 1892) = *P. chalybaeus* (Marsh., 1865)
Aulacophora gestroi Jac., 1892 = *A. cruenta* (Fabr., 1792)
Cneorane rubyana Maulik, 1936 = *C. feae* Jac., 1892
Mimastra badia Kim., 1989 = *M. polita* Jac., 1889
Doryidella minor Kim., 1989 = *D. piceolimbata* (Jac., 1892)
Hyphasis distincta Jac., 1892 = *H. indica* Baly, 1879

New combinations:

- Temnaspis flavicornis* Jac. to *Colobaspis*
Chlamys feae Jac. to *Chlamisus*
Cerophysa fulvicollis Jac. to *Taumacera*
Agelastica flava Jac. to *Martinella*
Buphonida piceolimbata Jac. to *Doryidella*

RIASSUNTO

L'Autore continua nella revisione dei tipi di Chrysomelidae raccolti da Leonardo Fea in Birmania nel 1885-1888 e descritti da Jacoby nel 1889 e nel 1892.

Lo studio del materiale originale ha permesso tra l'altro di stabilire 5 nuove combinazioni e 15 nuove sinonimie e di descrivere *Chilocoristes poggii*, nuova specie di Birmania (Bhamò), e *Theopea elegantula fulvorufa*, nuova forma di Sumatra (Palembang). Sono inoltre fornite tabelle per l'identificazione delle specie di *Colobaspis* ad elitre nere e per il genere *Antiphula*. Si sintetizzano di seguito le modifiche tassonomiche proposte.

Nuove sinonimie:

- Sagra brevipes* Jac., 1889 = *S. femorata* Drury, 1773
Colobaspis insignis (Baly, 1859), *C. nigripennis* (Jac., 1892) and
C. tricoloripes Pic, 1927 = *C. nigriceps* (Baly, 1859)
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Hyphasis distincta Jac., 1892 = *H. indica* Baly, 1879 .

Nuove combinazioni:

- Temnaspis flavicornis* Jac. a *Colobaspis*
Chlamys feae Jac. a *Chlamisus*
Cerophysa fulvicollis Jac. a *Taumacera*
Agelastica flava Jac. a *Martinella*
Buphonida piceolimbata Jac. a *Doryidella*